COLLABORATION IN THE MODERN URBAN ENVIRONMENT: REAL-WORLD LESSONS

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Commonalities

Collaboration is "to work jointly on an activity, especially to produce or create something"

Large-scale incidents require cross-sector collaboration for effective response and recovery – public sector, private sector, and nonprofit sector

Today's presentation will focus on several lessons learned and a brief case study from a major American city

The Short Version

Ultimately, collaboration may be seen as a force multiplier – magnifying the impact of multiple organizations, units, or assets by combining resources and skillsets

We can begin by examining a handful of key factors which have proven successful during the start up of multiple previous efforts



A Few Collaboration "Lessons Learned"

- Set common objectives
- Establish structure and operating parameters
- Identify potential partners
- Set meeting/planning frequency and format
- Identify specific goals and projects

Successful Collaboration

Starting a cross-sector collaborative effort is a challenging endeavor. Yet success on a number of levels is required to keep it going. Successful collaborative bodies often share a number of identifiable traits.

Collaboration Successful Traits

- Meeting on a regular basis
- Tangible progress and outcomes
- All members contribute
- All members benefit
- New tasks and projects

Building Bridges – The Intangibles

- Personalities matter nearly as much as qualifications
- Training and exercises will increase interaction
- Association of associations, network of networks
- Interface with the local emergency operations center

Collaboration in a Major U.S. Jurisdiction

- As in many large cities, cross-sector collaborative efforts are vital to Chicago's emergency management
- A number of specific projects provide valuable case studies applicable to other jurisdictions

Brief Case Study: Chicago

- With a population of just under 3 million, the city of Chicago is the third-largest in the nation, and the largest in FEMA Region V
- Local oversight is provided by the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC)



Case Study: Chicago

- In 2010, the OEMC launched a collaborative effort called the Critical Infrastructure Resiliency Task Force (CIRTF)
- The original group consisted of public-sector agencies, private-sector critical infrastructure owners and operators, and active nonprofits

Case Study: Chicago

- In 2012, Chicago hosted the NATO Summit, demanding immense planning for hazards including civil unrest and terrorism
- As a part of the after-action process, the CIRTF was rebranded and expanded to the Chicago Public-Private Task Force (CPPTF)

Case Study: Chicago

<u>CPPTF Membership Includes</u> Fire/EMS Emergency Management Cultural Properties Colleges/Universities Commercial Buildings Retail Buildings

Police Public Health Financial Firms Apartment Buildings Hotels/Tourism

Case Study: Chicago

- Tangible projects are crucial. Specific efforts at collaboration include:
 - Business Recovery Access Program (BRAP)
 - Central Business District Evacuation/Shelter Plans
 - Joint Cross-Sector Drills and Exercises



Conclusions

- Cross-sector collaboration is not a convenience for urban centers – it is a necessity
- Collaboration begins with common objectives and an established structure
- Traits of successful efforts include tangible progress and outcomes, and input and benefit for all members

Conclusions

- Brief case study in Chicago provides real-world examples
 - The Chicago Public Private Task Force evolved from previous collaborative efforts and is active across multiple projects
 - Note that special-event planning in Chicago also relies upon extensive interaction across multiple departments/sectors

Questions and Discussion



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